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CONFERENCE ON PEACE AND SECURITY IN EUROPE AND ASIA

WORLD SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT NURSULTAN NAZARBAYEV PEACE PLAN FOR XXI CENTURY

Bucharest Publishing House Amanda Edit

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CHAIRMAN OF CONFERENCE ON PEACE AND SECURITY IN EUROPE AND ASIA

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WORLD SUPPORT

FOR

PRESIDENT NURSULTAN NAZARBAYEV INITIATIVE FOR PEACE IN XXI CENTURY

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CONFERENCE

ON

PLATFORM FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN EUROPE AND ASIA

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PREFACE

PRESIDENT NURSULTAN NAZARBAYEV PEACE INITIATIVE:

THE ONLY SOLUTION FOR PEACE IN XXI CENTURY

On 13th November 2012 Romania had hosted the Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia, an impressive gathering of Europe`s most important political brains, destined to express the support for Platform for Peace and Security in Europe and Asia.

The Platform is a designed model of cooperation and peace created by the lofty President of Kazakhstan-Nursultan Nazarbayev.

The Platform for Peace and Security is an intellectual replay to the challenges of XXI century: war, criminality, terrorism, inter-ethnic conflicts, inter-state wars, collapse of international organizations such as United Nations and his affiliated agencies etc.

All this conceptual and reality`s defiance are becoming part of the security concerns of XXI century.

No state and no individual are immune to this general collapse of authority and legality, that is fringes the collapse of organized society.

The only solution for a reconstruction of the world and for solving the humanity problems is to restart the National State concept.

A National State that will be, undoubtedly, different from his XIX century prototype. The effort`s for respect of human rights and for managing globalization trends must be implicated in the reconstruction of state authority.

Without the state authority reconstructed and put at the heart of international law and norms, no global issue can be resolved.

The re-construction of XXI century national state is the conceptual center of the Platform for Peace and Security.

The Platform for Peace and Security is solving the evils of the globalization such as: terrorism, drug trafficking, crime and globalized crime only by concentrating on the reconstruction of a modern, sophisticated and up to date national state.

This approach is truly revolutionary, as in the last two decades the international efforts, that could have being put to a much better use, where dedicated to dissolve and tragically destroy the national state authority.

All this effort of destroying and portraying as outdated and even criminal the national state, had as only result the dissolution of state authority, the dramatic rise of international criminality, a policy of international involvement in the internal affairs of the sovereign countries and the destruction of private property and the terrible crimes against human rights, that the last century had ever witness.

Reconstructing national statehood is an intricate part of re-establishing the global equilibrium.

Globalization is a dangerous trend that, without being proper managed, could distort and destroy people’s lives and the only

possible coordinator for a better understanding and use of globalization is the national state.

Instead of perceiving the national state as an obstacle against globalization, the forces of globalization will do better to understand that only the national state is the proper provider of globalization and if the current trends of opposing globalization and national state are allowed to continue, the nation state will be trimmed and destroyed and globalization will become a totally negative trend.

None of the current global problems of the mankind can be properly addressed in the absence of a strong and pertinent national state.

The spread of mass destruction weapons and terrorism is only the result of nation state weakness.

No mass destruction weapons could ever be transferred to private groups, as long as a state is functioning and running.

Only when the former Soviet Union collapsed, the matter of mass destruction weapons was tabled as an emergency. Only after Afghanistan state was destroyed by the internal convulsion, the terrorist movements obtained a save heaven and created the base for terrorism to attack.

At the beginning of 2000, the North Africa, composed of shamble states, with long desert border, such as: Mauritania, Niger, Mali, Algeria etc. become the center for new terrorist activity.

The lessons of the last two decades are showing clearly that: only by offering support to national state to overcome the globalization related weakness, can insure that the flow of terrorism and destruction weapons can be stopped.

Nation`s rights are human rights.

With the end of Cold War a new concept had flourished, the concept that human rights are to be imposed against national rights. The theory it was that: the only legitimate way to assert human rights is to destroy national state rights.

This wrong policy had created the nightmare of Kosovo, where in order to promote individual and minority rights a global intervention had destroyed Serbia, had killed 100.000 peoples and had created more than 1 million refugees.

The final result was the creation of an illegitimate state, the creation of a vacuum and tension area in the center of the Balkans.

What have even aggravated the aggression against national rights, was the unlawful use of the humanitarian intervention concept to destroy nation state, to aggravate crisis, to persecute democratic movements and to install a general atmosphere of distrust and insecurity at world level.

As the Platform for Peace and Security had stated: *By this, basic human rights and freedom are jeopardized, ignored or directly violated under the slogan of defending the very rights and freedoms*.

Human rights are nation rights – this must be the key concept of insuring a peaceful world and preventing the masquerade of so called human rights protection by war to be used as pretence for foreign intervention and bluntly aggressions.

Security by cooperation.

The last two decades after the Cold War where based on the concept of uni-polar world, destruction of nation state , the blunt disregard for human rights and the forced cooperation by so called *coalition of the willing*, such us in Iraq intervention in 2003.

The only reasonable and practical way of creating a cooperation system in Europe and Asia could be based only on cooperation models and the most successful one is that of Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in 2010, under Kazakhstan Presidency.

Kazakhstan can play an instrumental role by the Platform for Peace and Security in uniting Europe and Asia by his tremendous capacity of building bridges.

Also, the concept of building not only a state to state cooperation movement but also a state to multilateral organization is a truly remarkable idea, that could by itself created a momentum for unification and cooperation based not only on destruction of nation state but on his reconstruction.

The quest for peace is in XXI century as actual and necessary as it was in the last hundred years.

After the Second World War an array of international organization spring up, especially in Europe, a traumatized continent after the destructions suffered in two world wars.

In the Helsinki Agreement run off, countries lead by Romania had created a special Conference on Security and Cooperation, in order to offer a possibility to act and re-act to international provocation, borders, conflicts, disarmaments and human rights issues.

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe had soon proved to be a very concrete arena for international dialogue, fostering security in Europe, avoiding Cold War to become a hot war in Europe.

This long track of success created the potential to be developed at the end of Cold War in Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In 1990 the Paris Conference that settled the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe as the main framework for dialogue in the larger Europe area had an instrumental role in creating peace in our continent.

After 1990 until 1999 the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe can be used as an example for his activity. Solving the security problems in Europe after the dissolving of Warsaw Treaty, insuring the peaceful devolution of Czechoslovakia in 1993 and offering solutions for the resolution of conflicts in former Yugoslavia where essential achievements.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe had also successful passed the exam of the disintegration of former Soviet Union, paving the way for peaceful resolution of border conflicts, management of local wars (as the Caucasus area) and insuring the construction of democratic , open society in former USSR countries.

In 1999, the unlawful attack against Serbia, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe had being gradually transformed from an arena of dialogue and fostering cooperation in a place for distorting the framework of cooperation that dramatically reduced the organization standing in the world.

Only in 2010 the mechanisms of Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe had being one again put in motion by the will and strength of Kazakhstan.

The Chairmanship of Kazakhstan in 2010 will be without a doubt hailed as the most glorious moment on Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe history: a moment for international gathering, for creating a path for reform and relevance of Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in XXI century and the involvement of democratic civil societies in the organization development where all felicitous decision that insured the survival of Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

This moment of multilateral cooperation must be exploited and Kazakhstan experience must become the main pillar of an international cooperation model.

We need this international cooperation and the restart of international organization efficiency and global action if we want to muster the changes that lay ahead of our civilization.

The respect for international law: main pillar of diplomacy in XXI century.

The XXI century appears to be a period of numerous conflicts: ethnic cleansing, civil wars, irregular international interventions. If we have to summarize all this conflicts and international tensions have just one common trend: the total disregard towards international norms and laws.

Unfortunately, in the last two decades, after the end of the Cold War, the efforts of some interested parties to foster a uni-polar world, to undermine the international associations and to misused and miss appropriate the concept of human rights had created a general state of conflict and an unprecedented time of discord.

The first concept that we have to use: is to balance the human rights issue with the national rights and to rebuke firmly and decisively the ideas of conflict between individual rights and nation rights.

The nation and statehood concept are an intricate part of the concept of respecting human rights.

National protection of human rights is the only natural and acceptable possibility of offering the protection of human rights. The last two decades of international affairs express clear the fact that international intervention in the so called favor of human rights are no less than war crimes and a total disregard of human rights.

The long and unfinished tragedy of Iraqi people after the First Golf War and after Second Golf War, are creating a clear picture of the failed human rights based intervention: more than 2 billion euro in destruction, famine, starvation, the destruction of infrastructure, sanitary and cultural services for 20 million people and more than 1

million killed and 3 million refugees, this was the tragic result of the United States intervention in Iraq.

The 1999 Kosovo crisis has also expressed the same results of the unlawful character of the human rights based interventions. The NATO led intervention in Serbia had created 1 million refugees, around 100.000 killed and terrifying destruction and left a terrible international law wound: Kosovo, an illegal so called state in the heart of Europe.

The list of destruction created by the human rights based intervention can be extended to civil war in Syria, anti-Libya intervention, Haiti terrifying experience etc.

The necessity to foster and strengthen the recognition and application of international laws and norms is the most important necessity for a peaceful XXI century.

Golden rules of international law.

The main principles of Platform for Peace and Security in Europe and Asia states the respect for fundaments of international law such as: equality among states, the rejection of interference in the internal affairs of independent countries, the rejection of threaten with force and use of force in international arena and the consensus as the main feature of common international activity etc.

These main principles are the only sound and common accepted principles that could build true representative coalitions, coalitions that could address efficiently the provocation of XXI century.

This principles have being forgotten or even replaced in international activity of the last 20 years, a feature that undermined

the efficiency of international bodies and aloud the violence in international affairs to reach unacceptable levels.

Equality among states is the fundamental, basic principle, on which international diplomacy is based in the last four centuries.

Without equality of small to medium or big states, the international arena becomes a place for using the right of force instead of force of right. The fundamental condemnation off all wars and the main body of diplomatic activity is based on the self evidence of the equality amongst states.

The Second World War, to mention only the most known example, had started only on the base of disregard toward the principle of equality of all international actors. In the moment that appears the idea of a qualification and a selection among states, this is the first step toward aggression, war and the dismantling of United Nation principles.

Unfortunately, the last two decade transformed this principle in a so called forgotten or obsolete international norm, allowing that by indiscriminant actions, sanction regime, targeted political attitude and aggression`s some state to be deprived by their use of air space, or of maritime border or to be forbidden to acquire certain types of arm's or defensive equipment or event to pursue scientific research or develop their economy.

This long line or arbitrary measures, contrary to international norms are based on a so called classification in good or bad states, in axes of evil or axes or good. Such a classification, contrary to international law, is a fragrant violation of the basic principle of equality amongst nation.

The **non-interference in internal affairs** is another principle that must be restored, if the climate of insecurity and war that prevailed in the last period is to find an end.

The basic principles of independence and sovereignty and of respect among nations was specially subjected to enormous pressure in international arena.

New, unrecognized principles of a so called humanitarian right to interference or humanitarian interference or the right to preserve minority, all contra factual invention had appeared in international arena with devastating consequences.

The wars in Balkans, the conflicts in former Yugoslavia, the conflicts in Caucasus, the Iraqi war, to mention just a few of the abomination resulted in this deviation of international norms, are speaking plainly to the necessity to restore this principle of independence and sovereignty in the international diplomacy.

The non-interference is the only solution for creating a climate of respect amongst nation, of fostering the international laws to their former glory and to allow international organizations to find their true partners in the construction of a free and normal world: nation's state.

Without the umbrella of non-interference, no nation's state could be sure of his territorial integrity, of his place in the world arena or about his right to protect his citizens and his interest and to act responsible in the construction of the XXI century world.

The rejection of non-interference principles is creating an insecure world, is against the human rights respect and by destroying the

national state is supporting the flourishing of terrorism and of non-state actors that could have an infelicitous behavior.

The **rejection of thereat of use of force** in international arena is another fundamental principle that could not be negotiated, if the XXI century is to be a place of law and international norms.

The latest decade had also seen an unsavory use of rattle sobering and threats against independent and free states by groups of other states.

The violent mass media campaign, the use of rhetoric and of violent language in international diplomacy made this concept to look obsolete, when only his respect could be the base for a more security world.

In the global village of XXI century, where information and communications became not only essential tools, but essential security risks, the full and correct complying with this principle of refraining to the use of threat to the use of force must be restored.

The use of threats, of labeling in international arena, is the first step towards military intervention, diabolizing states, removing them from international arena, promoting isolation policy, are all steps toward aggression and war that must be reprehended.

We must never forgot that the Second World War started by the use of a so called Czech peril to Europe stability , when a small country of 20 million people was accused of preparing an attack on 90 million strong Hitler`s Germany.

This is just an historical example and the latest two decades have seen many such outrages claims being presented in the international media as basic truth and later bases for international intervention.

The Second Golf War started in the search of illusory weapons of mass destruction, that have never being fund, is just the latest example of the tragic use of lies and disinformation and of threats with the use of force or bland aggression against independent countries.

Such actions had long time undermined the international security and had created a climate of universal suspicion and of pointing fingers that proved to be disruptive to international cooperation.

The latest fundamental principle is the **principle of consensus in international arena**.

Without a doubt this fundamental principle was under sever attack`s as in the latest decade the international actions have being far from consensual.

Actions based on crossing the principle of international laws and diplomacy and on fabricated evidence like in the case of the attack on Serbia in 1999 or on Iraq in 2003, had proved to be incapable of mastering a consensus.

This is not a proof of the inefficiency of this principle, but just the contrary, this is the demonstration that only the consensus based activity is really positive and is creating the necessary framework for efficient activity of international organizations.

Only the consensus can prove that the cooperation and action on behalf of the international community are really based on the free

will of the states and nations of United Nations and are not just the result of pressure or manipulation.

The principle of consensus had worked on the First Iraq War of 1990, when a broad consensus of all nations, drive Saddam Hussein forces out of Kuwait.

A consensus based activity is efficient, speedy and supported by all international forces and is having the force of law and diplomacy.

Consensus is possible and is the only way that international cooperation could be achieved.

All international actions not based on consensus are illegitimate and inefficient; majority is not enough in international arena and in international law. The community of states is based on equality, respect of fundamental rights and on consensus. Only by this way international activity can resolve crisis, not create new ones.

The tragic history of the last 20 years has spoken enough about this.

The Platform for Peace and Security in Europe and Asia, the latest drive for peace and a better world in XXI century, launched by Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev, is part of a long tradition of searching and promoting peace in the world.

This initiative is having all the necessary ingredients to be successful, mainly because is rational and based on the reconstruction of international norms.

We also must draw attention to a dangerous trend: the rapid decline of the national states, the increased power of criminal groups from

economy, politics and even military areas and the increase insecurity in international affairs.

These dangerous trends are increasing in Asia: conflicts for influence and borders, internal civil wars, international interventions, military threat are flourishing. Other continents like Africa are also engulfed in crimes and corruption and in collapsing national states.

This general climate of conflict, tragic global insecurity and outer disregard for international norms is making more urgent and necessary a global solution based on the value and inspiration of Platform for Peace and Security in Europe and Asia.

This must be not only a search of peace of diplomats and the powerful elite of this world.

Security and peace are essential for every individual, state, community and interest group.

Without security, and in the perpetuation of the present day climate, nobody is safe and the world development is in balance. The world spruce up goes by the fulfillment of the Platform for Peace and Security in Europe and Asia commitments.

We need a global voice to resolve the global issue and to balance the forces of destruction and chaos in today`s world.

In Bucharest, Conference on Platform for Peace and Security in Europe and Asia, the voices of intellectual, diplomatic and academic elite of Europe had being heard for the first time.

Let`s not let this voices to go in vain. Peace is everybody quest.

Professor dr. Anton Caragea MA, FINS, EDA

THE CONCEPTION OF THE CREATION OF THE EURO-ATLANTIC AND EURO-ASIATIC SECURITY PLATFORM

Global Aspect

Given the accelerated globalization, the states and their security are becoming more and more dependant on external political and macro-economic factors, destructive information action upon the public consciousness and even actions of different persons. No state or organization can oppose to the new challenges in order to provide the security of their citizens. Besides, the security itself gets a more extensive approach. Currently, not only the pure military issues are part of the security, but also the stability of the economic growth, stable development, proper leadership, protection of human rights, environment, health protection and many other aspects.

Transnational threats become a viability factor of everyday society, subjecting it to a constant threat, undermining public faith in a just and stable world order. Transnational crime and criminal networks are becoming increasingly sophisticated, trying to get into the official structures, thus requiring a compact response from the states and international organizations.

In the new millennium, the uncontrolled spread of weapons of mass destruction represents a serious threat to the peaceful coexistence of states and guarantee human rights. The escalation of the nuclear confrontation, without significantly progress in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation talks, increased nuclear possession as an

instrument of pressure endangers the life and fate of billions of people.

On the other hand, under the pretext of security, there are more and more cases of external force interventions in domestic crisis situations and attempts to operate, avoiding unanimously recognized international norms and principles. By this, basic human rights and freedom are jeopardized, ignored or directly violated under the slogan of defending the very rights and freedoms.

In these circumstances it is extremely important that UN shall continue to play a leading role in the field of security. Institutions of the UN system in Geneva deal with solving a wide range of current security issues, including disarmament and non-proliferation, combating transnational crime, human rights and health. UN office in Bangkok and UN Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva is responsible for a wide range of sustainable development issues.

Regional context

In the Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian space, some organizations activate beside UN, dealing with security issues. These are OSCE, SVMDA, NATO, CSTO, SOS. The security issues are present on the agenda of interstate unions / European Union / Commonwealth of Independent States. All these are multilateral platforms more or less occupied with the strengthening of security and confidence-building measures, using various forms of political dialogue and practical instruments for achieving political or legal obligations.

The OSCE experience and potential should be noted, being the largest regional security organization, aimed at early prevention of conflicts, crises and regulation of post-conflict restoration. OSCE help prevents disputes between states and builds trust-based collaboration. Through its specialized institutes, expert groups and local network structures OSCE deals with a wide range of security issues, including arms control, combating terrorism and combating trade with people, proper management, energy security, democratization, mass media freedom and rights of the minorities.

The OSCE agenda is sufficiently broad and includes several dimensions, as well as a whole range of multidimensional issues (transversal). The structure of the executive bodies, the rules of procedure and existing tools allow the examination in some detail of most of the problems and the adoption of practical solutions, provided there is the political will of states and consensus formation. Not having a completed and independent institutional base as "organization", OSCE still remains a platform for dialogue for common points of contact in the search on security issues, which are of common interest to all participants.

Traditionally, the OSCE has dealt with security issues of the European continent. The Atlantic dimension was examined under U.S. and Canada guarantees and obligations to support and contribute to strengthening of the European security. After the formation of new independent states, the Eurasian component of the European security has been taken into consideration more, and the Kazakh OSCE chairmanship in 2010 allowed Asian participants to position themselves in a “more prominent” way as equal partners and not as objects of discussions in the organization.

The Declaration of the OSCE Summit in Astana (December 2010) set the strategic goal to build "The Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian Security Community". During the agreement process of the document, one of the key issues was that of geographical borders (and in part the political borders), because Asia is much larger than the Eurasian of "the space from Vancouver to Vladivostok" (synonym to OSCE space).

In Asia there is already a whole range of own platforms, on which discussions are held, measures and enforcement mechanisms meant to ensure security are designed. The closest geographically, as well as on the composition of participants and topics are SVMDA, CSTO, SOS.

Thus, SVMDA can be considered a specific analog of OSCE (conditionally), where appropriate tools are developed (confidence measures) and the business lines (dimensions) are formed. SVDMA is a multilateral forum for strengthening of cooperation, assurance of peace, security and stability in Asia, a platform for political dialogue, where the decisions are taken by consensus. The goal of SVDMA is to create a comprehensive security and indivisible security atmosphere in Asia.

SOS, CSTO respectively, occupy their niches at sub-regional level and they are at different stages of their agenda and of the practical tools for implementation.

It should be noted the very weak link, practically unnoticed or episodic between the aforementioned structures of "Eastern" and "Western" (NATO and partly the Council of Europe – in human rights) on security issues. The only forms of collaboration are the regular consultations on OSCE-EC line, OSCE-Council of Europe,

where OSCE plays a certain bonding role, considering the composition and the thematic and geographic coverage.

As a whole, despite the entire multitude of platforms, organizations and unions, the Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian space lacks synergy of actions to resolve the most current and common security issues for all. Regardless of the similarity between goals and missions, the cooperation potential is put in service or use to a minimum. The practice of inviting international and regional organizations at important actions (summits, meetings of foreign ministers conference) can not fully replace a full coordination process, aimed at creating effective mechanisms of interaction and solving of the agreed problems.

The main issues

The purpose. The most important aspect can be defined as the creation of the Atlantic and Eurasian security platform, based on common elements and common character in the treatment of regional organizations which deal with security issues.

Any efforts to achieve this goal must take into account a variety of factors such as different geographical coverage, the composition of participants / members, the agenda and the main priorities, systems and executive directory structure; the enactment rules and enforcement of the decisions; the current development or reform processes, as well as the contradictions within each organization.

The competition factor can not be excluded and (e.g. the Council of Europe, with the support of the activities and projects focused on countries to “east of Vienna”, behaves quite “jealously” on the activity of BDIPC / OSCE in general) or ignoring the weaker

associations and / or historically opposed or of their heirs (e.g. NATO to CSTO).

Given the above, the UN, its status, its principles and tools are called upon to provide the framework in order achieve this goal.

Generally, it must be started from the fact that the creation of this platform represents a goal that has a strategic and long-term feature.

The task. The creation of the Euro-Atlantic security platform may include the solving of some tasks, the most important - finding and strengthening of the joint factors (methodology and tools for implementation play a key role, as well), and achieving the synergy potential.

Given the complexity of mutual relations between and within different regional structures, it is useful to talk about an open platform of union (as the term “single platform” may reject potential participants to discuss and overcome differences on the hierarchy of priorities and principles), aimed at creating a flexible mechanism, focused on a concrete result of the interaction mechanism agreed on a list of problems.

The principles of such interaction should be, first of all the voluntary character and consensus rule. The creation of a fair and balanced format of interaction of various regional structures can and must become an integral part of efforts to promote various initiatives, such as "G-Global", "building bridges", etc.

The forms of collaboration can be based both on existing interaction schemes and on the new ones. Among them: the bilateral and multilateral (between two or more organizations), formal and informal, as well as invitations to own actions as guests / observers

or holding of a separate meeting at a certain multilateral forums; exchange of information. A higher form of interaction may be performed by organizing special high-level meetings, executive, political and expert level (e.g. the Summit of Summits).

An agreed agenda, in this case depends in a large extent on the diversity of existing and possible collaboration forms. The various schemes of interaction may allow a more flexible treatment of the problem, in other words not all business lines and problems are accepted with the same degree of priority by different organizations in different countries. The “transversal” problems offer a great potential.

The scope of participants can be of a maximum range (UN, OSCE, SVMDA, EU, CIS, NATO, CSTO, possibly SOS, EC). On the one hand, such a course of treatment complicates the task of achieving the synergy; on the other hand it does not allow certain countries / organizations to dominate at the expense of others' interests.

At the same time, there must be limiting factors. One of them is the theme – the specialization on security issues of the regional organizations must be clearly expressed. It is also important to consider geographical coverage – the limits of the geographical borders of the structures involved in solving this task must not be exceeded.

Such an approach does not lead to an overloaded agenda, which is traditionally solved on the UN platform and other international organizations (e.g. the nuclear programs of North Korea and Iran and so on), avoiding work duplication of the main global structure of international relations and of the multilateral diplomacy.

Deadlines depend on the nature of various tactical tasks (for the understanding of the long-term nature of the key to achieving the strategic goal). Firstly, the forms of interaction must be taken into account, as well as the possible agendas.

The most realistic way of working on short and medium-term perspective can be the consolidated calendar plan, created taking into consideration the work schedules of the regional organizations. Such a plan may represent the route to achieve the initiative to create a joint platform for Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian security.

The implementation mechanisms will depend on a whole range of subjective and objective factors. Subjective factors may include the presence of political will of the participating states / members of the multilateral structures, primarily the so-called ruling states. Among the objective factors-compatibility of the institutional bases (e.g. the equivalence of the mandates and powers of the contact persons, the management and / or executive structure) financial limitations, etc.

At the same time, the execution mechanisms must be very simple and must be based on existing experience on the joint execution of various programs and projects. That experience and those execution mechanisms can provide feedback to assess the effectiveness and improve the forms of collaboration.

The result of the promotion activity of this initiative should be the establishment of regular interactions and focusing on a practical result of interaction between international and regional organizations concerned with security in Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian space.

In this situation in the future participants in the process should not be artificially assigned with the institutionalization of such interactions by creating certain structures (e.g., secretariats).

In the long-term perspective, it is useful to form cross agendas (e.g. based upon the experience of the OSCE presidency, SOS, SMVDA) and in the medium and short term - the realization of one or two "pilot projects". In this case, at the level of various tactical tasks whose practicability can be determined using established indicators to determine "the form of cooperation – execution mechanisms".

CONFERENCE ON PEACE AND SECURITY IN EUROPE AND ASIA

WORLD SUPPORT

FOR

PRESIDENT NURSULTAN NAZARBAYEV PEACE PLAN FOR XXI CENTURY

13 NOVEMBER 2012

OUTSTANDING DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS: THE CONFERENCE PLATFORM FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN EUROPE AN ASIA.

ROMANIAN AND EUROPEAN SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT NURSULTAN NAZARBAYEV INITIATIVE FOR PEACE IN XXI CENTURY.

Institute of International Relations and Economic Cooperation
International Academic Conference
PLATFORM FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE AND ASIA
PEACE FOR XXI CENTURY
WITH SUPPORT OF ROMANIAN ECONOMIC STUDIES ACADEMY
WITH SUPPORT OF GRAMPET GROUP- ROMANIA
TALGAT KALIYEV
Amion CARAGEA
Director
Institute of International Relations and Economic Cooperation of Romania
EMIL CONSTANTINESCU

Romania had hosted, with an unprecedented success, the Conference in support of the PLATFORM FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE AND ASIA, the most important strategic and analytic conference in 2012 related to Europe-Asia relation.

The debate was held in the presence of the diplomatic corp accredited to Romania and of academic corp from Romania and Europe.

The main focus of the conference agenda was the analysis of the Kazakhstan Presidency global drive for peace initiative launched in September 2012 at the CICA Assembly (Conference for Confidence Building Measures in Central Asia) in Astana.

During the academic and diplomatic debates the rostrum was occupied by lofty personalities of romanian and international public life such as: Romanian President Mr. Emil Constantinescu, President of Romanian Parliament-Valeriu Zgonea, professor dr. Anton Caragea-Director of International Relations and Economic Cooperation Institute , President of Grampet Group and Chairman of Romania-Kazakhstan Business Council - Mr. Gruia Stoica, Director of European Diplomatic Academy Mr. Mircea Constantinescu, Kazakhstan Ambassador Mr. Talgat Kaliyev, representatives on behalf of Romanian Government etc.

In the opening speech of the conference the President of Romanian Parliament Mr. Valeriu Zgonea had underlined the full support and backing of Romania towards Kazakhstan peace initiative and specially the Romanian side appreciation towards President Nursultan Nazarbayev, the architect of an ambitious plan destined to insure peace in XXI century.

President Valeriu Zgonea had declared that: ″I wish to remark and appreciate the initiative of Kazakhstan Presidency , especially President Nursultan Nazarbayev to generate a global debate on the construction of the platform of euro-atlantic security and Eurasia

security based on the tremendous success of Kazakhstan OSCE Chairmanship.

I will also thank the Kazakhstan Presidency , Romania`s strategic partner for the important role offered to Bucharest Conference in the overall strategy to coagulate the PLATFORM FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE AN ASIA.

The former Romanian President, Mr. Emil Constantinescu, had stated on behalf of a dozen of Romanian and European civic and academic organization that ″the great contribution of such initiatives as the PLATFORM FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE AN ASIA build by President Nursultan Nazarbayev to the architecture of security in Europe and the world will undoubtedly be the wars that will never take place , because of constructing such democratic and dialogue based organizations and the fostering of cooperation with civil society and strengthening of preventive diplomacy.

Do we still need peace initiative`s concluded president Emil Constantinescu? Yes. What for? For a safer world. For whom? For us all! ″

Professor dr. Anton Caragea , Director of Institute of International relations and Economic Cooperation of Romania had based his key note speech on the admiration of Romanian and European academic and diplomatic community on the impressive achievements of Kazakhstan in international arena as such: relinquishing nuclear weapons arsenal, building a develop economy, creating a safe area in Central Asia and the successful chairmanship of prestigious organization as : Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and Organization of Islamic Conference.

In the final note of his central address to the conference Professor dr. Anton Caragea emphasize that: ″after offering to the world the example of a modern nation building, a nation that efficiently strives to contribute to the world debates on crucial issues as: nuclear safety, resolving global economic crisis, the new proposal tabled by President Nursultan Nazarbayev promises to offer the solution to avoid a new global conflict in XXI century.

The Romanian replay to Kazakhstan initiative can be only one: a strong Yes, keeping in mind the long tradition of Romanian efforts towards global disarmament and the creation of a global security system.

The voice of Romania must stand shoulder to shoulder to Kazakhstan, in creating a PLATFORM FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE AND ASIA as the only feasible solution towards insuring not only our national security but also to bring our contribution and voice to the great debate of XXI century″.

In his allocution the President of Romania-Kazakhstan Business Council-Mr. Gruia Stoica had presented the economic interest of building such a PLATFORM FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE AND ASIA stating that only peace and global security promised by Nazarbayev plan for XXI century can insure the global prosperity and offer the medium for solving the global economic crisis. Without peace, prosperity is just a dream had wisely concluded President Gruia Stoica.

The Director of European Diplomatic Academy, professor Mircea Constantinescu had underlined on behalf of European diplomatic community that: ″President Nazarbayev proposal to create a PLATFORM FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

AND ASIA is extremely timely, and is also a present day chart of the global and regional situation and also a risk factors analysis that are putting in danger the economic stability, peace and world security".

The diplomatic and academic tremendous success of the Conference on PLATFORM FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE AND ASIA was in itself a proof not only of the strong interest showed by Romania and Europe towards the peace and cooperation in XXI century initiative launched by Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev but also showcase the exemplary capacity of Romania to outstanding mobilize and became a speaker for Europe in the support of the great plan for security in Eurasia.

PRESIDENT NURSULTAN NAZARBAYEV PLAN FOR PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE XXI IS THE ONLY VIABLE SOLUTION FOR WORLD PEACE

MR. VALERIU ZGONEA

PRESIDENT

OF

PARLIAMENT OF ROMANIA

Dear representatives of the Diplomatic Corp accredited in Romania

Distinguished representatives of Romanian Parliament and Government of Romania

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to begin by thanking and address a word of appreciation for choosing Romania as host of the International Conference SECURITY AND COOPERATION PLATFORM IN EUROPE-ASIA IN THE TWENTY FIRST CENTURY.

The Romanian voice has been heard strongly and steadily over the past 100 years in support of all initiatives to create a climate of peace in the world: names such as the Romanian Nicolae Titulescu or Vespasian Pella remain in the golden book of the League of Nations in the interwar period for their efforts in promoting peace and stability worldwide.

Romania has linked its name to the peace and disarmament conferences of the 30s which tried to avoid the nightmare of a new world war, created a framework for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki Agreements of 1970-1975, supported disarmament negotiations in the eighties and now supports the idea of the Cooperation and Security Platform in Europe and Asia.

I would like to note and appreciate the initiative of the Kazakh Presidency, President Nursultan Nazarbayev, to organize a broad debate on building a Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian security platform

based on the extraordinary success of Kazakhstan's OSCE chairmanship.

In my speech I want to refer to two types of challenges facing the Platform for Cooperation and Security in Europe and Asia. Developing a long term strategy of security in Eurasia region can not be postponed, given that other organizations have approached it. The EU has recently defined a strategy and NATO will adopt a new strategic concept

This effort to establish a cooperation strategy and global security is accelerated by the rapid changes of the globalization.

The globalized world can be characterized as a risk society in which have a large number of citizens has adapted. Especially young people up to 40, who do not assume perennial identities and loyalties, but pragmatic and present.

The contemporary world is complicated by the coexistence of proto-state or pseudo-state structures based on clans, extended families or other structures that preceded the formation of peoples or nations. They are visible in Africa, in parts of Asia or Latin America. The approach of the international community of each of the actors and each theme should take into account the perceptions of the actor in question.

The security of each state of the world must adapt to post-modern society. In today's world, states can no longer be divided into blocks because the reactions which occur as a result of different interests lead to changing alliances and the opposite sides for different themes or topics.

It is on the one hand a reflection of democratization of the contemporary world, but also the pragmatism of the governments forced to meet the needs of its own citizens.

The problems of transition to democracy, coupled with separatism and strengthening delay of the new independent states creates at their turn direct risks related to political legitimacy of states and governments and question the institutional capacity to fight corruption, and the mafia-type groups which fuel separatism and blocks the consolidation of the new states.

These elements, coupled with the existence of the frozen conflicts arouse concern, both for the fragmentation trends of new independent states, as well as for the transit of terrorist elements to Europe or the preservation of backward mentality that generates the appeal for the administrative models.

Conflict prevention and post-conflict management situations require a comprehensive vision able to develop the complementarity of the actions initiated by Platform for Cooperation and Security in Europe and Asia with activities of other global or regional bodies.

A balanced view should take into account the interests of different ethnic and religious communities, the duties of States and their citizens' natural rights, local and future interests of the regional actors.

It can not be developed without the contribution of the representatives competent to express plurality of voices, questions and aspirations of hundreds of millions of people living in the space of the Platform for Cooperation and Security in Europe and Asia it is. Political structures such as the Council of Europe Parliamentary

Assembly can be completed with civil society structures. Only such a process meant to strengthen the respect for human rights, democracy and common security may acquire depth that only real intention of peoples can guarantee.

Finally I would like to thank the diplomatic community for the confidence vote for Romania by supporting this important event in our country, I would like to thank the Presidency of Kazakhstan, Romania's strategic partner for a strong focus given on the strategy debate in Bucharest in the coagulation strategy for the Cooperation Platform and Security in Europe and Asia and I would like to hope that our efforts of all those present will help to create a better and safer world for us all.

Thank you!

PRESIDENT NURSULTAN NAZARBAYEV PLAN FOR PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE XXI CENTURY.

PROFESSOR ANTON CARAGEA *PhD, MA, FINS Dr.HC*

President Nursultan Nazarbayev plan for peace and stability in the XXI century.

By PhD. Professor Anton Caragea

The illusory perfect world of the XXI century.

At the beginning of the twentieth century optimistic geopolitics, led by the famous thinker Francis Fukuyama, believed that we are witnessing the fulfilling prophecy on the end of history.

At first glance everything seemed to give them justice: the market economy seem to liquidate traditional inequalities between countries and promised an era of overall development and steady growth of the living standards.

If, on the level of the individual safety, market economy promised abundance and absence of crises, in the field of global security the developments seemed to ensure a better future. The permanent EU enlargement ensured security on the European continent, joining former Cold War adversaries in a forum of development, democracy, security and general welfare, it seemed that a future in which even Russia will become a member of the European Union was not one too far away.

On military level NATO appeared to be an invincible military shield and it seemed to become even a global alliance which was to provide at indications of the Security Council, missions to impose global order. The global equation of stability seems solidly built.

Nothing has remained from this perfect picture of a better world.

NATO intervention in Afghanistan and the defeat suffered has influenced the future plans of the Alliance, the announced withdrawal from Afghanistan in 2014, ends long-standing contingency plans for NATO trouble spots.

From now on there will be only punctual interventions with duration of less than one year, the only ones that the Alliance can do effectively.

Instead of a coherent NATO interventions focusing on post-conflict reconstruction, we started to become witnesses of illegal intervention or of unilateral actions from the NATO members, which do not only exceed the action out of the alliance, but it also contradicts its fundamental principles.

The EU crisis, which began as an economic crisis that hit Greece, Spain, Portugal and Ireland became a general economic crisis and blocked the expansion of the political union, expansion was supposed to be a future of prosperity for Europe.

The EU political crisis threatens more and more achievements that were once considered as permanent certainties: the right to free movement is questioned, the right to work is severely restricted and fined and the portrait of EU as a club of democracies is as severe questioned by the expansion of right-wing parties and by the blocking of the democratic mechanisms which no longer work on the continent.

Increased security risks.

The collapse of the safety certainties led to the revival and development of security risks: forgotten border conflicts are

worldwide present, territorial conflicts in the Far East are among the most visible.

In Europe, the Kosovo crisis questioned the stability of the boundaries drawn after World War II, and there are here additional trouble spots throughout the Balkans and throughout Central Europe.

All these attract with them increased security risks and general instability, with only two possible outcomes: return to arms race and to the conflicts we thought forgotten after 1945 or rebuilding a new system of global security.

Voice of reason.

In September 2012, when leaders of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA) was held in Astana, capital of Kazakhstan, the usual speech reception, group pictures and final smiles were expected.

They were to have a surprise. Before them, their host President Nursultan Nazarbayev presented a comprehensive project to revive the dialogue and reduce tensions in the Euro-Asian.

It was not the first time the president of Kazakhstan surprised their guests with comprehensive and ambitious reform plans.

Everyone remembers in 2010, when Kazakhstan took over the Chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Everyone expected a usual cosmetic presidency, of a prestigious organization in free fall and utility. It was not to be like this.

President Nursultan Nazarbayev launched a project to reform and restructure the OSCE, put in foreground the overall security projects and the restoration of OSCE action potential. The organization was not able to meet leaders in 1999, Kazakhstan has managed to achieve this performance. OSCE failed for two decades to bring together the civil society leaders, but in 2010, within the Conference of Bucharest, Kazakhstan has managed to do that.

At the end of a one year term, Kazakhstan has managed to inject fresh vigor into an organization that seemed irreversible affected by routine and inefficiency.

Now the voice of reason, the voice of Kazakhstan, is heard again: it is time for a platform of security and cooperation in the Euro-Asian and Euro-Atlantic area.

The security and cooperation platform.

The New Security and Cooperation initiative, launched by President Nursultan Nazarbayev states:

- Creation of a zone of stability that connects the Atlantic and Asia, the European and Asian continents.
- Establishment of a mechanism of interaction, flexible and based on tangible results and creation of communication channels.
- Unification of the countless existing organizations on global security: NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), CSOT (Collective Security Treaty Organization), CICA (Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia),

the OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe).

- Focus of the dialogue on general security issues, banning the nuclear tests - initiative ATOM (stopping nuclear tests worldwide)

The methods of the new organization: Platform for Security and Cooperation Euro-Asian and they promise to help ease the global climate:

- Imposing the consensus as the only method of action of the new organization
- Solving of the crises by dialogue and diplomatic means
- Focus new organization on the central problems such as geopolitical rivalry / reducing global distrust / fight illegal migration / fight against trafficking in human beings and drugs / counter terrorism and extremism and suppression of territorial claims.

Kazakhstan – clear action, concrete results.

President Nursultan Nazarbayev said from the very beginning that his country will lead by example and will convince through clear results about the usefulness of its initiative.

Thus Kazakhstan launched in 1990, a successful initiative for the denuclearization of the region Central Asia, closed the nuclear test polygon from Semipalatinsk and gave up a huge arsenal of nuclear weapons (third in the world after the U.S. and Russia).

With such results, Kazakhstan took the flag of the fight for nuclear disarmament, having demonstrated that a nuclear country may renounce its weapons for promoting world peace. Not by words but by deeds, seems to be the motto of Kazakhstan's international action.

Thus, President Nazarbayev announced at the nuclear disarmament meeting in Seoul, the initiative to create an international bank for uranium, an entity meant to control the resources and use of nuclear material for peaceful projects.

The establishment of such a bank would block traffic fusion materials, would allow nuclear arms control and allow the commencement of global nuclear disarmament. The new initiative received immediate support from the United States and the United Nations, as being the only reasonable proposal to address the problem of trafficking in nuclear materials.

Meanwhile, Kazakhstan has proposed a less ambitious goal, the ATOM initiative to ban nuclear tests and has made this initiative a decision available to all people, building a specialized website where any responsible citizen can support initiatives designed to have a world without the risk of nuclear tests.

In Afghanistan, where the military solution failed, Kazakhstan has shown that the humanitarian solution gives results: hundreds of Afghan students graduate courses in Kazakh universities, laying the foundations, by providing the necessary personnel for the economic, administrative and health recovery of a country devastated and laying the foundations of a return to normality. Also construction of social facilities (schools, hospitals, health centers) developed the only strategy that works: higher standards of living. The counter-drug fight reduces the sources of income of the destructive elements and

Afghanistan rises again from the ashes of a failed military intervention.

As to the economic crisis, the Kazakhstan's president has built in his country the third world economy as growth rate, but he was concerned that only nation achieves economic growth, but he also provided a platform for combating global crisis.

The solutions to fight the crisis were offered free, together with the necessary consultation.

While other solutions have failed and world organizations have enormous cost, the Kazakhstan’s offers as a solution to the crisis is only up to people affected by the crisis if they want to apply or not.

Finally, the most recent contribution of Kazakhstan to the political and economic crisis, is the rebuilding the Silk Road. The Silk Road brought prosperity and security from Asia to Europe for two millennia.

Now with 5,000 kilometers of road built by Kazakhstan will link China to St. Petersburg and bring raw materials in emerging markets in Asia and will connect the European consumers with products offered by the Asian market.

By its revolution in transport, Kazakhstan has become the bridge between Asia and Europe, the area of transport and logistics and has become the host of dozens of trans-regional and multilateral organizations, connecting the Asia-Pacific, Europe-Atlantic area.

Romania-Kazakhstan: a joint voice for global security

After offering the example of a modern nation, contributing effectively to the global debate on crucial issues such as nuclear safety and solving of the global economic crisis, the new proposal of the President Nursultan Nazarbayev promises to offer a solution to avoid a ravaging conflict in the XXI century.

Romania's response to the initiative of Kazakhstan can only be positive, given the long tradition of Romanian efforts towards disarmament and creation of a global security system.

The Romanian voice must be with Kazakhstan's initiative in setting up the platform for Security and Cooperation in the Euro-Asian and Euro-Atlantic integration, as the only reliable solution to ensure not only national security but also to bring our contribution to the great idea debate of the century.

Our country's voice must be heard again in support of world peace!

PLATFORM FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN EUROPE AND ASIA: PEACE FOR XXI CENTURY

H.E. TALGAT KALIYEV

CHARGE D`AFFAIRS OF REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN TO ROMANIA

Address by H.E.Talgat Kaliyev,

Charge d'Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan to Romania,

at the International Academic Conference

Platform for peace and security in Europe and Asia: peace for XXI century

Bucharest, November 13, 2012

Mr. Chairman,

President Emil Constantinescu,

President Ion Iliescu,

Distinguished guests,

Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is great pleasure and honor to present a Concept of Euro Atlantic and Eurasian security. The idea of creating a wide basement for intercontinental security and cooperation framework was initially proclaimed by President Nursultan Nazarbayev in September 2012 in Astana.

In recent years, the world has lived through major political, social, economic and environmental upheavals. The geopolitical turmoil in the Middle East and North Africa, the ongoing regional conflicts, as well as natural and man-made disasters serve as compelling evidence indicating that the issues of security, stability and sustainable development are becoming increasingly relevant.

We believe that world politics should be based on new global principles. In the 21 century, these principles encompass constructive multi-polarity and transparency, trust and political tolerance, and clear pre-eminence of evolutionary forms of development of the world. They should be enshrined in the core documents of the United Nations and the entire international law system.

So, why Kazakhstan and why now?

Since gaining its independence, Kazakhstan has prioritized the economic development for increasing living cost of the people, and further events proved that it was a wise decision.

During the 20 years of our independence, the GDP per capita grew by more than 12 times and has exceeded 10,000 dollars.

In the next 5 years, we will reach the amount of 15,000 dollars. The primacy of economic development has led us to effective security, political stability and spiritual harmony. More than 130 ethnic groups peacefully co-exist in Kazakhstan while Muslim mosques, Christian temples and Judaic synagogues stand peacefully next to each other.

This is a practical contribution of our country into the advancement of peace and tolerance.

Kazakhstan is a heart of Eurasia. All main land routes passes through our territory. In next few years Kazakhstan will become a major transport hub between Europe and Asia with a most comfortable environment for investors. The New Silk Road strategy is already underway connecting Asia with European Union. The goods from China and the rest of Asia together with Caspian oil and gas and European technologies and investments will move along this road with two-way traffic with minimum bureaucracy, time and costs.

President Nazarbayev was first among leaders of the post-Soviet space who proposed a principles of economic cooperation in Eurasia which later transformed into Single Economic Space. Now we are working on the next stage of integration – Eurasian Union.

After gaining independence Kazakhstan became a member of major international organizations like United Nations, OSCE, Commonwealth of Independent States, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, NATO Partnership for Peace. It was Kazakhstan who established the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia – an analogue of OSCE in the region.Today CICA consists of 24 Member states such as Russia and China, India and Pakistan, Iran and Israel. It was Kazakhstan who managed to rename Organization ofIslamic Conference into Organization of Islamic Cooperation. We heavily contributed into gradual changing mind of the leaders all over Islamic world that main problems of their countries come not from outside but hidden inside their own vision and way of thinking and it has nothing to do with religious beliefs.

From the very beginning we understood that security issues are a key to the solution of the global problems both of economic and political origin. Finding solution based on common interests – this is a slogan of Kazakhstan's foreign policy.

Another prove of Kazakhstan's commitment to global security is a practical implementation of a project to host an International Bank of Low-enriched Uranium, under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which would allow, if need be, to ensure uninterrupted supply of nuclear fuel. It has to be made clear that the Bank will in no way infringe upon the inalienable right of each State Party to the Treaty on Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, including the development of nuclear technology.

Our main concern is that almost 25 years after the fall of Berlin Wall and the end of the Cold War the world still stands divided by numerous barriers. There are no clear perspectives for the solution of number of conflicts, particularly, in Europe like Nagorny-Karabakh and Trandnistria. The major energy infrastructure projects stuck because of political contradictions.

The main reason of this complicated situation we perceive in a lack of trust. Everybody agreed that something must be done but there is no a real progress. We have a number of international structures and forums whose main responsibility is to support peace and to promote cooperation. But what we do not have is a clear, transparent and permanent dialogue between mentioned organizations. The message from Kazakhstan is the following – it is time to elaborate a platform which, from one side, will unite common interests, and, on the other, will release current political approaches from the trash of the bygone era.

Kazakhstan is ready to contribute into energy security of Europe. Romania as a valuable member of the European Union, with its strategic location in the South-East Europe and developed transport infrastructure, including Danube, might become a key entry point for Caspian energy resources. There is a common approach between Astana and Bucharest to these issues. We could work together to share our vision and experience with the rest of Europe and Eurasia.

One more important issue raised by President Nazarbayev is an initiative of G-Global. My President expressed his concern that existing forums like G-8 and G-20 have achieved a minor progress in dealing with a world financial crisis. His proposal is to create a much broader dialogue based on5 principles: evolution, not revolution; equality and consensus; global tolerance and trust; transparency; and multi-polar world.

Summarizing all mentioned above I'd like to stress that Kazakhstan with its industrial and energy potential, business environment, clear and predictable foreign policy, with experience of chairing at the OSCE and OIC has a right to call a international community to a fast and resolute actions.

At the end I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all speakers for their valuable remarks, to Romanian Academy for courtesy to host today's event and my dear friend Professor Caragea for his relentless contribution into strengthening friendship and cooperation between Romania and Kazakhstan.

Thanks for your attention.

THE PRESIDENT NAZARBAYEV PEACE INITIATIVE MUST BE SUPPORTED BY THE ENTIRE WORLD

PROFESSOR DR EMIL CONSTANTINESCU – *PRESIDENT OF ROMANIA (1996-2000)*

Dear representatives of the Diplomatic Corps accredited in Romania

Distinguished representatives of Romanian Parliament and Government of Romania

Ladies and Gentlemen,

When I was asked to provide the main speech at the SECURITY AND COOPERATION PLATFORM IN EUROPE-ASIA IN THE TWENTY FIRST CENTURY I could not stop do not realize how much it means in Romanian history the constant struggle of our nation in favor of peace and security worldwide.

For Romania, throughout its history, the efforts in favor of disarmament initiatives, reduction of stress and creation of a climate of understanding between nations have never been an intellectual fashion, but have always been part of our country's security strategy.

Supporting the ideal of world peace, the Romanian statesmen understood that they serve our national most sacred interest.

Therefore, hosting by Romania a conference on security and cooperation in Europe and Asia is part of this long tradition of our country to give its support to such generous initiatives as the one of the presidency of Kazakhstan.

First of all we must understand the security risks and frozen conflicts are not merely academic debates, but they reflect the reality of a globalized world, constantly changing and that no country can claim a right of permanent security. Peace is built, planned and sometimes fought for it and knowing the future risks of a nation puts is part of a true statesman’s activity.

In order to shape a vision on the future risks, we must have the courage to openly discuss difficulties this. In recent years we have been invited to conferences in Washington, organized by the Atlantic Council, on the future of the U.S. - EU relations and at NATO conference in Oslo, on the organization's new strategic concept. My interventions have emphasized the need for abandoning the language of "politically correct" which is nothing more than taking former "wooden language" of the Communist regimes. None of them resolve conflicts, but postpone them. Or, the task of SECURITY AND COOPERATION PLATFORM IN EUROPE-ASIA was first of all to resolve old frozen conflicts and then to focus on their prevention.

Regarding the long-term strategy of a SECURITY AND COOPERATION PLATFORM IN EUROPE-ASIA, things are somewhat different. An effort is required to understand and anticipate the trends of evolution or involution of the world in which we live. Changes in the security environment can be understood only if we consider changing nature of international relations, rules, regulations, typology of actors, goals and mechanisms of action.

A triggering element of the new theoretical approach was the Russian-Georgian war in August 2008. Its immediate consequences revealed the inherent weaknesses of frozen conflict resolution systems, managed by the OSCE - in South Ossetia and the UN - in Abkhazia.

Beyond that, the apparent institutional bottlenecks of the EU foreign policy and conflicts within NATO became obvious. Although the conflict was blocked, a major institutional international crisis turned out visible. Its components are a crisis of the means, a crisis of principles and a moral crisis. The reviewing of the security strategies based on new models of approach has become a necessity. The same

thing applies for the logical consequences regarding security assessment and planning.

THE PLATFORM FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION in Europe and Asia must primarily have a preventive vocation. This will be the cornerstone of its activity in the immediate future. This implies a growing complexity of the analysis and means of action. The repeated crises have shown that, unfortunately, locally preventive interventions are not sufficient and must be inserted in an assembly of long-term actions, which should consider all regions and all questions that they may destabilize, from the economic difficulties to the rooted stereotypes in the divergent mentalities, from the instability of the ways of communication to the unconventional security risks.

Being the only Euro-Asian organization in which all Member States are Europe and Asia, THE PLATFORM FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION in Europe and Asia may prove to be an effective tool to build a culture of dialogue and cooperation in Europe and Asia and of Europe worldwide.

The SECURITY AND COOPERATION PLATFORM EUROPE-ASIA should aim to become a laboratory where the political culture of safety is created through mutual trust, negotiation and cooperation.

The SECURITY AND COOPERATION PLATFORM EUROPE-ASIA can identify major risks, formulate and implement programs to enhance mutual trust, both within countries with high risk, as well as in potential conflict areas.

In this lab I believe that there is a privileged place for former presidents during the period of transition from communist

dictatorships to democracies. With their experience of statesmen and civic reformers, using mutual relationships and earned prestige, they can play a role in defusing conflicts and in rethinking the organization's long-term strategy.

The great contribution to peace initiatives, such as PLATFORM SECURITY AND COOPERATION EUROPE-ASIA of President Nursultan Nazarbayev to the European security architecture and the world one will be without doubt that the war will not be held due to the creation of democratic mechanisms and dialogue with civil society to strengthen cooperation, preventive diplomacy.

Is there a need for peace initiatives? Yes. For what? For a safer world. For whom? For all of us.

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ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT WILL SUPPORT PRESIDENT NAZARBAYEV PEACE DRIVE

DR. AHMED ALEDIN

STATE SECRETARY OF GOVERNMENT OF ROMANIA

Dear representatives of the Diplomatic Corp accredited in Romania

Mr. President Emil Constantinescu

Distinguished representatives of Romanian Parliament and Government of Romania

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to begin by giving a word of thanking and appreciation to the organizers of the International Conference on Security and Cooperation Platform in Europe and Asia - PEACE IN XXI CENTURY, to His Excellency, Mr. Talgat Kaliyev, ambassador of Kazakhstan in Romania, Institute of International Relations and Economic Cooperation and the Diplomatic Corps accredited in our country.

The ideal of international cooperation, a world freed of war, conflict and suffering is a historic ideal for which Romania has not stopped fighting, has not stopped to hope and believe and not stopped to support such actions.
Today when the developed world, our partners, are beginning to build a broad SECURITY AND COOPERATION PLATFORM IN EUROPE AND ASIA, the Romanian voice could not be absent.

The main question that I would like to respond in my speech is: why do we need the SECURITY AND COOPERATION PLATFORM IN EUROPE AND ASIA?

With an accelerating globalization no state or organization can resist new and existing challenges to ensure the safety of their citizens. In

addition, the very security gets an increasingly comprehensive character.

Today security is understood not only by purely military aspects but also the stability of economic growth, stable development, appropriate leadership, human rights, ecology, health and many other issues.

Transnational threats become a factor in the viability of everyday society, subjecting it to a constant threat, undermining public faith in a just and stable world order.

Transnational crime and criminal networks are becoming increasingly sophisticated, trying to get into the official structures, therefore it requires a compact response from the states and international organizations.

In the new millennium the uncontrolled spread of weapons of mass destruction represents a serious threat to the peaceful coexistence of states and to guarantee human rights to security. The escalating nuclear confrontation, without significantly progress in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation talks, increased nuclear ongoing role as an instrument of pressure failure endanger the life and fate of billions of people.

On the other hand, under the pretext of security, there are more and more occurring cases of external intervention in domestic political force in situations of crisis and attempts to act avoiding the unanimously recognized international norms and principles.

In these globally tensioned conditions it is extremely important that the new security and cooperation initiative launched by Kazakhstan

with the cooperation of other organizations in Europe and Asia be known in detail.

By this SECURITY AND COOPERATION PLATFORM IN EUROPE AND ASIA we can have:

Creation an area of stability that connects the Atlantic and Asia, European and Asian continent.

Establishment of a mechanism for interaction, flexible and based on tangible results and creating communication channels.

Unification of the countless existing organizations on global security: NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), CSOT (Collective Security Treaty Organization), CICA (Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia), the OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe).

Focus of the dialogue on general security issues, banning the nuclear tests - ATOM initiative (stopping nuclear tests worldwide)

The methods of the new organization: Platform for Security and Cooperation Euro-Asian and they promise to help ease the global climate:

Imposing the consensus as the only method of action of the new organization

Solving of the crises by dialogue and diplomatic means

Focus new organization on the central problems such as geopolitical rivalry / reducing global distrust / fight illegal migration / fight against trafficking in human beings and drugs / counter terrorism and extremism and suppression of territorial claims.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I'm sure we will have many opportunities to discuss the role of the SECURITY AND COOPERATION PLATFORM IN EUROPE AND ASIA in the years to come and Romania will be bring its contribution to global peace initiative in the XXI century. A great Romanian that never hesitated to raise his voice in support of efforts for peace, I mean the big Titulescu said that: striving for peace and a better world best serve our country and nation. It is a wisdom wit which I want to finish my speech.

Let us join out efforts for a better world!

Thanks!

PRESIDENT NAZARBAYEV PLAN FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION.

A SOLUTION TO THE GLOBALIZATION FAILURES

PROFESSOR MIRCEA CONSTANTINESCU PhD

DIRECTOR OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMATIC ACADEMY

Prof. Mircea Constantinescu, PhD,

Director of the European Diplomatic Academy:

President Nazarbayev Plan for Security and Cooperation, A Solution to the Globalization Failures.

One hundred years ago, globalization seemed to be a wonderful dream, a long awaited dream of billion people, as a symbol of the human society development towards justice, equality and well being. All these after decades and centuries of suffering and unjustice.

But two decades ago, the mankind discovered with astonishment and worry that the "global village" (remember McLuhan) is no quiet place, there is no justice or well-being. We discover that the different components of the global society are not expanding in harmony but at different pace, generating major disfunctionalities and at the same time having pervert effects and unpredictable consequences.

All the nations of the world, in cooperation with important multi and transnational companies were engaged in huge efforts, efforts quantifiable in intelligence, work and financial resources, in building global communication networks, networks for transportation of energy and other natural resources, infrastructure networks, on air, sea and land. And all these are able to connect people, to carry people and goods everywhere in the world, in due time and at reasonable costs.

One pervert, and somehow unexpected effect of all this chaotic (or at least uncoordinated) global development is the fact that all these remarkable achievements are used almost for free by the new and by the old criminal networks, getting huge amounts of money from

trafficking human beings, prostitution, drugs, guns and smuggling illegal merchandise.

The national, regional and international organizations dealing with cooperation and security seem to be the most affected by these global changes. Traditionally they had the role of maintaining peace and stability over large geographical areas. The fast development of the world society, the globalization and the dynamic redistribution of the centers of power over a short period of time (almost half a century) clearly underlined the necessity of change in the role of these organizations, and their fast adapting to the demands and consequences of an accelerating globalization process.

In this context, the initiative of the President Nazarbayev to create an Euro-Asia platform of cooperation and security is very attractive and actual. This proposition also presents an updated image of the global and regional situation, an analysis of the risks jeopardizing the world's economic stability,

This proposition in presented into a extremely realistic shape, taking into account the fact that there already are many organization at the national, regional and international level, functioning in this area of activity. All these organizations will be able to improve their activity by a strong cooperation within the platform.

The new paradigm proposed by President Nazarbayev takes into account all the specific activities of these organizations, in close interaction with the global changes (during the last decades) and also determining major changes in the strategies of the organizations for cooperation and security. As an example, UNO (United Nations Organization), the supreme forum for dialog and action for the 198 member nations, became a huge hierarchical structure, where

traditionally pile up (up to suffocation) all the important problems to be solved by dialog and cooperation, problems belonging to all the nations of the world. To all these we witness the new problems to be solved in the context of regional and international globalization effects. Even the initial and well defined role of the UNO Security Council, for information, fast analysis, decision and reaction along with coherent action, seems to be under scrutiny, reflecting a general need for reevaluation and redefinition.

NATO, an organization which proved many times its expertise and experience under situations that threatened the security of the European continent and of the entire world, NATO now feels trapped within its own frontiers, apparently without the possibility of expanding its jurisdiction over planetary areas with real problem of security and stability.

A final remark, about the wise form of implementation of the Euro-Asia platform for cooperation and security. The implementation of this project is proposed to be in the form of a common platform, which is a network type of paradigm. Meaning that there will be no supreme entity for coordination and control in the classical sense of hierarchical structures. There will be communication, information exchange and possibly a coherent decision and action at the level of the entire network, generating efficiency and flexibility.

All the organizational entities invited to be part of this platform will be equally the beneficiaries of the cooperation's results, with the possibility of sharing their knowledge and expertise within this new mechanism, meant to solve some of the unwanted and unhappy consequences of the globalization process.

PLATFORM FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN EUROPE AND ASIA A WAY FOR A BETTER FUTURE

MR. GRUIA STOICA

PRESIDENT OF ROMANIA-KAZAKHSTAN BUSINESS COUNCIL

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemens,

The conference we are attending today is entitled without any modesty: "The security and cooperation platform Europe-Asia. Peace in XXI- century". Being a businessman I prefer to use the concept of stability instead of security, because the stability is leading to prosperity. My belief, not only in regard to the Euro-Asian space, but in general, wherever there are tense situations, is that the intensification of the economic cooperation and the production of welfare represent long-term solutions for peace and stability.

Today I want to present you my own idea on how we can achieve the stability and especially the prosperity in the entire region of the Middle East and Central Asia. This idea is based on the revival of the Silk Road.

It is clear enough that infrastructure involves communication and the communication involves stability and this stability generates further economic development. The access to markets and resources leads to the economic development.

With regard to the implementation of these Euro-Asian transport corridors, I choose to particularize just one of them, which in my opinion will bring most advantages to Romania: Trans-Caspian transport corridor.

- The establishment of this corridor is approved both by TRACECA (Europe-Caucasus-Asia Transport Corridor, the international cooperation program in transport between EU and other 14 partner countries in the Eastern Europe, South Caucasus and

Central Asia) and CAREC (Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation program, a program of the Asian Development Bank).

- This corridor involves the crossing of Caspian Sea by ferryboat, either at Aktau (in Kazakhstan) or in Turkmenbasi (Turkmenistan) with Baku as destination.

- The Trans-Caspian corridor would connect the expansive Caucasian economies via the new line Baku-Tbilisi-Kars (also called Iron Silk Road) with Turkey- a remarkable economic growth pole. According to the declarations of Azerbaijan Railway President, this line will be completed in 2014.

- Although Turkey owns a strong rail network (for the transport to Ankara-Istanbul-Bulgaria-Romania route) there is also the possibility to interconnect over Black Sea on the route Tranzon/Samsun-Constanța or Batumi/Poti- Constanta.

- The complementarity of TRACECA and CAREC programs joins the European technical expertise with the strong initiative of Asian funding, what gives a strong credibility to this corridor.

- For the transit on the line Baku-Tbilisi-Kars, there is a regional agreement for the transit of goods, concluded between Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Turkey.

- In addition to the development of this corridor there is the TRACECA-IDEA program (The Interoperability and Transport Dialogue between UE, the neighboring countries and Central Asia). This project aims to improve the trade between Europe and Asia and focuses on harmonizing the transport politics and legislation in order to develop the logistic chains. Non-physical barrier at the border will be reduced and the free trade will be encouraged.

I want to draw attention to the cross development potential between the Romanian economy and the economy of the countries from this corridor of the Silk Road. As Chairman of Romania-Kazakhstan Business Council, a forum thry which we try to develop the economic ties and develop trans-regional projects between Romania and Kazakhstan, I can firmly say that the benefits of a country that is traversed by the New Silk Road will overflow and have an impact on the other economic partners.

For example, Kazakhstan is the second place in the world in regards of reserves of uranium, chromium, plumb, zinc, third place in the world in manganese; 5th place in cooper, and in top 10 in the world at coal, iron, gold and 11th place in the world at proven reserves of oil and natural gases. These reserves have the potential to generate huge investment flows. For example, since 1993 the Kazakhstan's mining industry has brought some investments of over 40 billion USD. The connection to a New Silk Road will link Kazakhstan with China and EU, two of the largest mineral and hydrocarbons markets in the world, which would produce benefits for all the economic partners of Kazakhstan.

In addition, the flows of goods that pass through Kazakhstan on the new corridor arose and they will still continue to grow. In 2015, Kaztransservice estimates traffic of 730.000 TEU. It is therefore justifiable to fully capitalize this major growth potential through investments in this transport corridor. Because we have to be realistic, Kazakhstan is developing. The most recent initiative is the completion of the second line that connects China and Kazakhstan at the flourishing crossing point Khorog and the Special Economic Area. This section of about 600 km is a part of a larger project that connects the port from the eastern part of China, Lianyungang of the

railway system from Kazakhstan and heads to west, to Russia and Caspian region. The plans involve the handling of 20 million tons of cargo until 2020 that will grow up to 30 million until 2030.

The Chinese Portion of 292 km of the project was built on less than one billion dollars- that means quite cheap according to global standards.

Eventually, please allow me to point out the role that Constanța port plays in this corridor, as the eastern gate of the European community for the Middle East, because it is clear enough that Constanta`s port is the keystone of the corridor described above and Romania`s positioning on the New Silk Road.

By developing Constanta port we can get many benefits, and I will list only the most significant ones:

- increasing the flow of goods in Constanta port up to 2.1 million TEU until 2020. In 2008, Constanta port registered traffic of 61, 9 million tons, from which 50.5 million tons are of marine transport and 11, 4 million tons of inland water transport. The sea port currently has an annual capacity of 120 million tons

- the creation of over 176.000 jobs in the next 5-10 years.

- the creation of a multi-modal logistics chain, not only a railway one but in connection with the Danube Strategy, which allows the involving of all European countries on the Danube course.

- 1.6 billion euro in taxes and liabilities

- attracting investments in the assembly industry expressed in GDP growth with over 10 billion euro.

- contributing to the development of the university education focused on the logistics chains and facilitating the accumulation of the know-how in the country.

- improving the trade balance by adding a capital gain on the Romanian territory.

And this requires a major investment in port development and in its infrastructure. So we need a wide strategy well established, a strategy that the representatives of the Romanian state must develop in partnership with the investors and transport operators.

As I have indicated above, the security in the Euro-Asia space does not result solely from some military security pivots, not even from the isolated development of some of the regional economies; it is a team project, in which through the development of a corridor that allows the interconnection of all players, the development of a country will bring benefits to the other partners. It is the model used in ancient times by those who circulated on the Silk Road, and we cannot deny hundreds of years of development, prosperity and pace generated by this road.

Eventually, my message is to you, the students present today and to those who in a few years would work, live, invest and develop business or other activities in the Romanian area and in the whole world.

My message is that you get involved because you are directly responsible for the way the world you will inherit looks. In a few years, you will take some important decisions, which means that your involvement must start now. Try to understand and to control as

well as possible the economic and social context and the opportunities offered by this geo-strategic area.

Involve yourselves as much as possible in various activities; do not wait for prosperity to be handed down to you on a silver platter. You shall not obtain it! Get involved in economy, research and development, in all necessary activity fields for a lasting development that could lead to prosperity! Your prosperity and that of those who surround you!

Those who today make decisions that will affect how tomorrow looks need you to be ready and to get involved in building the world in which you will live and work.

A better future is solely up to you!

Thank you!

PHOTO CHRONICLE

OF

CONFERENCE ON PEACE AND SECURITY IN EUROPE AND ASIA

WORLD SUPPORT FOR

PRESIDENT NURSULTAN NAZARBAYEV PEACE PLAN FOR XXI CENTURY

13 NOVEMBER 2012

Opening the Conference on Peace and Security in Europe (from left to right) Prof.dr. Emil Constantinescu, President of Romania (1996-2000), Mr. Valeriu Zgonea-Chairman of Romanian Parliament, H.E. Talgat Kaliyev- Kazakhstan Charge d`affairs

Professor dr. Anton Caragea-Chairman of Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia, Mr. Valeriu Zgonea-Chairman of Romanian Parliament, H.E. Talgat Kaliyev- Kazakhstan Charge d`affairs

Prof.dr. Emil Constantinescu, President of Romania (1996-2000) and Mr. Valeriu Zgonea-Chairman of Romanian Parliament

Prof.dr. Emil Constantinescu, President of Romania (1996-2000) and Mr. Gruia Stoica-President of Grampet Group and President of Romania-Kazakhstan Business Council making the sign of victory: Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia is a success

H.E. Talgat Kaliyev- Kazakhstan Charge d`affairs (in the center) and Mr. Gruia Stoica-President of Grampet Group and President of Romania-Kazakhstan Business Council (the left) and Professor dr. Anton Caragea-Chairman of Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia (right)

Professor dr. Anton Caragea-Chairman of Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia and Mr. Valeriu Zgonea-Chairman of Romanian Parliament, Mr. Sali Negiat-Romanian Government and H.E. Ambassador of Cuba-Marta Fajardo Pallet and Venezuela Ambassador-Zulay Coromoto Prieto de Rodriguez (from left to right)

H.E. Ambassador of Cuba-Marta Fajardo Pallet and Venezuela Ambassador-Zulay Coromoto Prieto de Rodriguez at the Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia

Mr. Valeriu Zgonea-Chairman of Romanian Parliament conferring with Malaysia Ambassador Dato Nick and Russian Delegate to the Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia

Ambassador of Iraq –Mohameed Saeed Al Shakarchi (BEST AMBASSADOR FOR 2011) attending the Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia

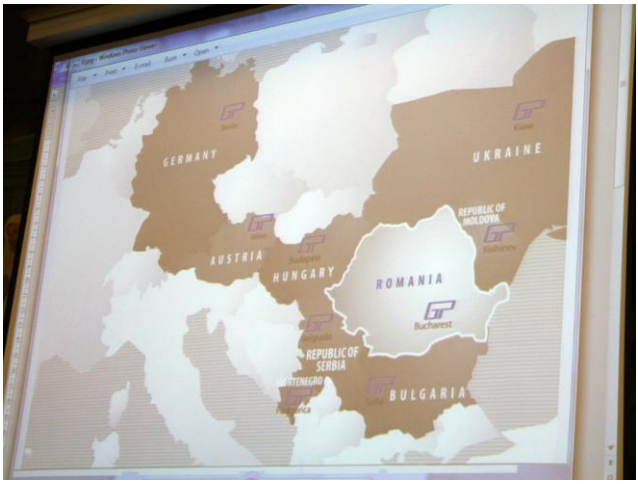
Ambassador of Malaysia – attending the Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia

Ambassador of State of Qatar –Mohameed Saad Al Kobaisi– attending the Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia

Ambassador of Islamic Republic of Iran – attending the Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia

Ambassador of United Arab Emirates-Yacoub Yousif Al Hosani– attending the Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia

Ambassador of Bulgaria attending the Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia (extreme right)



European Countries that express support for President Nursultan Nazarbayev Peace Initiative

Professor dr. Anton Caragea-Chairman of Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia responding to mass media questions

Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia
(panoramic view)

Professor dr. Anton Caragea-Chairman of Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia opening the conference session. In the second line (from left to right) H.E. Talgat Kaliyev- Kazakhstan Charge d`affairs, Mr. Valeriu Zgonea-Chairman of Romanian Parliament and Prof.dr. Emil Constantinescu, President of Romania (1996-2000)

Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia (panoramic view).On the first row Ambassadors from Ukraine, Belorusia , Baltic countries

Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia (panoramic view). On the first row Ambassadors from Nigeria and Macedonia

The Presidium of Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia listening to President Emil Constantinescu key note speech

H.E. Professor dr. Anton Caragea opens the Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia

H.E. Valeriu Zgonea-President of Romanian Parliament congratulates Mr. Gruia Stoica-President of Grampet Group and President of Romania-Kazakhstan Business Council for his speech

H.E. Talgat Kaliyev-Kazakhstan Charge d`affairs to Romania delivers the opening speech to Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia

H.E. Prof.dr. Emil Constantinescu, President of Romania (1996-2000) delivers the key note speech to Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia

H.E. Professor dr. Anton Caragea delivers the key note speech to Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia

H.E. Ahmed Aledin –Government of Romania delivers the key note speech to Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia

Mr. Gruia Stoica-President of Grampet Group and President of Romania-Kazakhstan Business Council delivers a speech to the Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia

Mr. Gruia Stoica-President of Grampet Group and President of Romania-Kazakhstan Business Council and H.E. Talgat Kaliyev-Kazakhstan Charge d`affairs to Romania discussing the documents of the Conference.

Mr. Gruia Stoica-President of Grampet Group and President of Romania-Kazakhstan Business Council and H.E. Talgat Kaliyev-Kazakhstan Charge d`affairs to Romania debating

Institute of International Relations and Economic Cooperation
International Academic Conference
PLATFORM FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE AND ASIA
PEACE FOR XXI CENTURY
WITH SUPPORT OF ROMANIAN ECONOMIC STUDIES ACADEMY
WITH SUPPORT OF GRAMPET GROUP- ROMANIA

Enthusiasm on the Board of the Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia

Full success of the Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia

WITH SUPPORT OF ROMANIAN ECONOMIC STUDIES ACADEMY
WITH SUPPORT OF GRAMPET GROUP- ROMANIA
Mr. GHEIA STOICA
H.E. TALGAT KALIYEV

Professor dr. Anton Caragea delivers the concluding speech of the Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia

Professor dr.Mircea Constantinescu-Director of European Diplomatic Academy

Professor dr.Mircea Constantinescu-Director of European Diplomatic Academy

Professor dr.Mircea Constantinescu-Director of European Diplomatic Academy with President Emil Constantinescu and President Ion Iliescu of Romania

Board of the Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia

H.E. Ion Iliescu-President of Romania (1990-1996;2000-2004)

Concluding the Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia

Thanking speech to the Conference by H.E. Talgat Kaliyev- Kazakhstan Charge d`affairs to Romania

Thanking speech to the Conference by H.E. Prof.dr. Emil Constantinescu, President of Romania (1996-2000)

H.E. Prof.dr. Emil Constantinescu, President of Romania (1996-2000)

Ambassadors taking notes at the Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia

Unanimity vote of confidence in President Nursultan Nazarbayev Peace initiative on behalf of the Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia

H.E. PRESIDENT OF KAZAKHSTAN

NURSULTAN NAZARBAYEV

ON

PLATFORM FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN EUROPE AND ASIA

Statement by President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev at the CICA commemorative session

Astana, Sept 12, 2012

Your Excellencies,

Dear Ministers and heads of delegations,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On October 5, 1992, from a rostrum of the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly I proposed the formation of an interstate dialogue platform on the Asian continent for the purpose of elaborating on confidence building measures in different spheres of cooperation.

Today, two decades later, CICA has become an efficient forum of multilateral diplomacy and united 24 states which occupy more than 90% of the territory of Asia, half the world's population.

Let me congratulate you on the coming twentieth anniversary of CICA and thank all the participants for the continued support and invaluable contribution to ensuring a higher efficiency of our forum.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Colossal work has been done and serious results have been achieved during the years-to-date.

First, CICA has united the major part of Asian states which represent different cultures, civilizations, and development models.

Three Summits and three Ministerial Meetings have been held.

Second, the basic documents which created political and legal foundation for cooperation within the CICA framework have been elaborated and adopted.

Third, the institutionalization stage of the Forum has been terminated. The Secretariat and working bodies are functioning successfully.

Fourth, concepts and plans of actions on all directions of CICA activity have been adopted.

Fifth, the establishment of a process for enhancing economic cooperation is ongoing. The "green light" to the establishment of the Business Council has been given and the CICA Business Forums are being held regularly.

Sixth, ties with international and regional organizations and forums have been established.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In 2010 Kazakhstan passed the Chairmanship mandate in CICA on to the Republic of Turkey, which will perform this mission until 2014.

During past years CICA has considerably expanded its geography. Viet Nam, Bahrain, and Cambodia have becomes new members. Bangladesh and Philippine became Observers.

We are grateful to the Turkish side for its significant contribution into the development and strengthening of CICA as well as for raising its profile in the international arena.

Kazakhstan welcomes the intention of the Peoples Republic of China to assume the mission of chairing CICA for the period of 2014-2016.

I would like to stress that China possesses unique historic and cultural experience for promoting a complex process of building trust and development of Asian cooperation.

I am confident that the Chairmanship of PRC will considerably fuel the strengthening and further development of CICA and will provide progress of the concept of indivisible cooperative security in Asia through multilateral dialogue, consideration of mutual interests and aspiration to the achievement of consensus.

Dear participants,

The Asian continent is turning into the principal platform of global international relations of the XXI century, both by its economic potential and the degree of its influence on world policy.

Even today the countries of this region produce in the aggregate more than 57 % of the world GDP.

At the same time, unfortunately, unsolved interstate problems related to territorial disputes and contradictions are being intensified in Asia.

Upon that, the Asian region is a zone of the biggest concentration of states possessing nuclear weapons and extensively increasing their nuclear potentials.

The rapid development of Asian countries is accompanied by aggravation of existing conflicts and leads to increase of level of distrust and geopolitical rivalry.

Problems of illicit migration and drug trafficking, territorial claims and separatism, religious extremism and terrorism still remain.

It is obvious that it will be difficult to achieve considerable progress in solving the global tasks of security without strengthening trust between Asian countries.

In this regard, it is necessary to use to the utmost potential of the Forum for the joint adoption of decisions on issues of security and cooperation in Asia.

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

Kazakhstan is one of the leaders of the nuclear-free world movement.

We made a historic contribution to this process by closing the Semipalatinsk Nuclear Test Site and refusing from nuclear weapon forever.

We call upon all states to adopt the Universal Declaration of a Nuclear-free World.

We understand it takes time to resolve this comprehensive issue. But this process needs to be started for the salvation of mankind.

The new initiative of Kazakhstan was brought forward at the Global Nuclear Security Summits in Washington, DC and Seoul and the establishment of IAEA Low Enriched Uranium Bank has generated possible developments.

Also, at present, within the framework of the international project Abolish Testing: Our Mission "ATOM" initiated by our republic, any

person of the Earth can oppose nuclear weapons by signing an online petition to the State Governments of the world.

Peace building without nuclear weapons is our most important goal.

We also believe that the issue of the complete elimination of North Korea's Nuclear Program should be solved within the framework of the six-party talks.

As for the Iran's Nuclear Program, I would like to emphasize again that the solution for this problem is possible only through diplomatic methods.

We are holding the present Forum at a critical time for the planet. The global transformation of the world order has started.

Serious upheavals in the Middle East and North Africa are a spectacular example of that.

Kazakhstan has repeatedly made statements about supporting the efforts aimed at peaceful settlement of the crisis in Syria.

We are convinced that the future of the country is solely in the hands of the Syrian people and therefore, the parties should sit down at the negotiating table.

One of the most urgent tasks of our Forum is the implementation of a set of measures aimed at resolving the problems of Afghanistan.

During its chairmanship of the OSCE, Kazakhstan made serious efforts to normalize the situation in the country.

Provision of all possible assistance to Afghanistan is being continued.

We educate Afghan youth in Kazakh Universities, supply humanitarian aid, and provide financing of construction of social facilities.

The expansion of transport infrastructure for full involvement of Afghanistan into the system of regional transportation is being worked out.

Also, the work with partners on strengthening the fight against drug production and drug trafficking is improving within the framework of international structures.

Dear participants and guests,

Expert communities are noting more often that it is time for major reforms in the world economy as it is at high risk of a new wave of crisis.

Kazakhstan calls to radically expand the number of participants in search of global anti-crisis solutions.

At my initiative, the G-Global communication platform was established to achieve this goal.

The deepening of partnership in the transport sphere has significant prospects.

Kazakhstan, as a strong supporter of the Central Asian integration, will be the largest transit and logistics hub in the region, a "bridge" between Europe and Asia.

Dear participants,

Various multilateral and trans-regional associations function in the Asia-Pacific region.

However, in contrast to Europe, with its developed institutions in the field of security, Asia does not have a continent-wide system, like the OSCE.

In this regard, the CICA is acquiring particular significance and demand as an institutional instrument for maintaining security and cooperation in the region.

A political and legal basis for an Asian security system have been laid out in the Declaration of Principles, the Almaty Act, and the CICA Catalogue of CBMs.

A consolidated vision of the CICA Member States on key issues of security in the world and the region has been developed.

All these developments point to the fact that the Conference has the necessary potential for transformation into the organization.

It is in this context that all CICA Members should work together in the coming years.

I hope that we will come with definite results for the establishment of the Organization by the Fourth CICA Summit. The status of the Head of the CICA Secretariat from the Executive Director to the Secretary General should be raised by this term.

I propose to consider the establishment of the CICA Standing Committee and introduce relevant changes in the existing Rules of Procedure.

It is also necessary to continue to develop cooperation between CICA and OSCE, which could transform into the establishment of a common platform for Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian security.

Even more so, similar proposals from the OSCE have been received for cooperation with the CICA.

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today, as Asia goes through rapid development we need a universal and efficient institute of security and cooperation even more than before.

In this context, CICA should occupy a worthy place in new global architecture of security.

I am convinced that there won't be any unsolved problems in Asia if we employ efficient interaction and creative trust.

Understanding of this brings hope and strengthens belief in a promising future of our subcontinent and the whole planet.

Thank you.

PRESIDENT NAZARBAYEV KAZAKHSTAN- A NEW HEART TO REVIVE THE SILK ROAD

PROFESSOR DR EMIL CONSTANTINESCU – *PRESIDENT OF ROMANIA (1996-2000)*

PRESIDENT NAZARBAYEV KAZAKHSTAN- A NEW HEART TO REVIVE THE SILK ROAD

By ROMANIAN PRESIDENT – EMIL CONSTANTINESCU

I will begin with a 14 years old memory: I was in the third year of my presidency at that time and Romania was in a very difficult economic situation because the economic reforms initiated at the start of my mandate involved a heavy social price for the people. Western investments were keeping waiting. I turned my attention to Kazakhstan, where reforms initiated at the beginning of that decade had begun to bear fruit; as the same time, resuming an older cooperation between us in the exploitation of oil, could have become beneficial for both sides. I have proposed a visit of the President of Kazakhstan, which was scheduled after a mutual agreement in September 1998. President Nazarbayev came to Bucharest accompanied by a delegation composed of the important ministers and, on our turn, had prepared a delegation at the same high level. The day before the visit, I received a book published in 1996 by President Nazarbayev with the title "On the Threshold of 21st Century". I put aside informative materials prepared by different ministries and I focused on this book. I have finished it after midnight and felt a sense of surprise: at first, instead of the usual collections of clichés, I found many original ideas; secondly, it was obviously entirely written by the person who was signing, as I was familiar to recognize the style of many professionals specialized in writing politicians' books. Contrary to stereotypes about intellectuals from the former Soviet Union, the author of the book was not only well informed on ideas, but he had a deep understanding of the Western mentality. Moreover, even appeared as a thinker perceiving

events not isolated, but anchored in large units of space and time. The next day I left the official delegations to treat bilateral relations Romania - Kazakhstan and I invited President Nazarbayev in the library, to have a cup of green tea. The subject of our discussion: Silk Road revival. Ever since '92, I was involved in academic experts groups who were working for a European Union project on transportation networks between Central Europe and Central Asia (TRACECA). Eduard Shevardnadze came to Bucharest in 1997 during the very first months of my term to engage me in the Silk Route project. His efforts were remarkable but Georgia, the country he was leading, the old Colchis whom Argonauts in ancient Greece old legends were dreaming of, was now a small country and I realized that only a large country, with huge natural resources and that chose to be a stability provider instead of nuclear blackmail could push forward this great project.

In our long discussion, President Nazarbaev described the concept of Eurasia for building a new type of relationship between Europe and Asia. He was referring not only to guaranteed way to transport gas, oil and other products towards China and towards Europe, or at 170 million people common market including Russia and Belarus, but also to a political cooperation and security guarantee between all countries the area. On my turn, I insisted on the need to implement the concept of multiculturalism and cultural diplomacy, which would value the millennial exchange of ideas, traditions and spiritual goods which had always been accompanying trade over more than two millennia.

After President Nazarbaev left Romania, I made a phone call to President Shevardnadze in order to communicate the results of this meeting and the promising perspectives rising. In 1999, when

President Shevardnadze gave me his book "The Great Silk Route" with a dedication saying that he was happy that we both believe in the prospects of the Great Silk Road, I have found in the first chapter a special mention which appreciated as of high interest President Nursultan Nazarbayev's both the conceptual approach and the concrete proposals on this project. This concept and practical action symbiosis is in fact the key to success of a large project. If a project is limited only to its conceptual side, it will be quickly considered as utopian and will be cast out of the public interest. If it will be limited to concrete action only, it will be fastly "wrapped" in bureaucratic papers by administrative structures or fragmented by trade companies, interested only in profit generating business.

Major projects remain in history not as because the amount of money they produce, but through the value of solidarity they develop. In my opinion, the essence of this project is just the solidarity it had created around it.

The last years of the 20th century were marked by an extraordinary frequency of high-level meetings, which shown the global nature of the project, like the summits in 1998 in Yalta and in Baku, where 32 countries participated; the summits in 1999 in Washington; and in 2000 in New York, where President Nazarbayev played an important role. As regards the relationship Central Asia, Central and Southeastern Europe between Romania, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey relationships have been restored or created and between us, as presidents, a deep sense of friendship and mutual respect was born.

When in 1999 I made a state visit to Kazakhstan, I could see that the new Eurasia concept came to life through decisions that transformed the region with the fastest growth in the world. For Romania was an opportunity to exploit its strategic position through Constanta port, the largest one at the Black Sea and through the Danube (river which connected to the Rhine, provides a waterway along the continent upto the North Sea).

Of particular importance for the economic growth proved to be the concept of military neutrality of Eurasia region, whose security would be guaranteed by the great powers USA, China, Russia, as well as by maintaining a strategic balance.

When receiving the title of Doctor Honoris Causa from the Gumilyov Eurasian University I have the ocassion to remark that if Astana will be the gate to Eurasian worlds between which there are no natural borders, then the Eurasian University could only be that key which always keeps open this gate, by fulfilling its vocation of large educational center radiating ideas and values. Its place was in Astana, where the two major European and Asian cultures, on which is based the whole world civilization intermingle.

During an over 2,000 years history, along the old land routes of silk, spices, porcelain and glass interfered major cultural areas, such as China and Japan, Central Asia, the Byzantine Empire and then the Ottoman Empire, the Central and Western Europe. Rethinking communication between these worlds which meet but do not

superpose is a truly imposing project. All these great cultures can be placed in a new connection. A connection of building democratic societies, open societies and at the same time societies preserving their cultural heritage of national and universal value.

The dream of rebuilding this extraordinary way of communication in modern terms and with modern means is becoming true. It opens a great prospective for trade and exchange but above all, for a new solidarity between both tradition and modern progress.

H.E. PRESIDENT OF KAZAKHSTAN

NURSULTAN NAZARBAYEV

ON

G-GLOBAL INITIATIVE

PRESIDENT NURSULTAN NAZARBAYEV PROPOSE G-GLOBAL AS A SOLUTION FOR PEACE AND SOLIDARITY IN THE WORLD

Dear Participants of the Forum!

Dear guests!

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen!

Astana Economic Forum already has become an important part of global dialogue of politicians, scientists and experts.

This is proven by quality of participants.

Nearly 8 thousand people from more than 90 countries of the world sent their applications for participation in various sessions.

Among the Forum participants there are 12 Nobel Prize Laureates, 4 members of the global top list "Hundred Modern Thinkers".

I am especially glad to greet former and incumbent heads of states and governments, worldly known politicians, and heads of international and regional organizations.

The range of our discussions expanded substantially during these four years.

Actually Astana Economic Forum becomes a broadcaster of the "Eurasian outlook" on issues of the global development.

It is important for success of the new twenty first century geopolitical reality – common economic area between Kazakhstan, Russia and Belorussia.

I am convinced that the V Economic Forum will open up a new page in the modern world-outlook and the development of the global economy ideas.

Dear participants of the Forum!

The agenda of the Forum includes important issue of ways of the economy transformation of the world. It has been discussed for several years.

However an abundance of ideas and proposals so far did not translate into practical solutions at the global level.

As a result, the world currency economic crisis grew into the world social crisis touching many developed nations.

The International labor organization forecasts that we are facing a threat of the world unemployment. In Europe the rate of unemployment significantly exceeded the past century index: 8.3 per cent in Italy, 8.3 in Great Britain, 6 in Germany, 9.7 per cent in France. There are nearly 11 million unemployed in those four locomotives of European Union, and the half of them is young people. In other EU countries the rate is even higher. Globally, every third working age adult which is equivalent of 1 billion 100 million people are unemployed or live for less than 2 dollars per day with their families.

Huge amount of assets are funding in order to save separate national economies and to support World Bank and IMF. Unfortunately this is the only positive measure accepted in G-8 and G-20 format. It is like suppressing fire with petrol.

The incompleteness of the global anti-crisis measures is an evidence of the system crisis – corrosion of the international relations.

Establishment of G-20 widely spread the range of dialogue upon the world economy reformation.

But today after 4 years of the first anti-crisis summit of the "twenty", the format seems to be insufficient.

At the last economic forum in Davos most world leaders agreed that something should be done with neo liberalism in capitalism.

At the end of the last year I suggested to pilot the so called "G-GLOBAL" a new form of dialogue within the frame of Astana Economic Forum.

The idea got a broad support among politicians, experts and the world community.

In just several month the daily visits of the G-GLOBAL internet platform established on the official site of Astana Economic Forum increased by more than 40 times.

More than 30 thousand users from 140 countries throughout the world became its permanent participants.

It is an intensive network search ways to create a new world economic order.

It is interesting that the interactive discussion on G-GLOBAL goes beyond of reformation of the world economic and monetary systems.

They discuss a wide range of issues among them are innovative development, nuclear and ecology security, ethnical and religious tolerance, geopolitics and many other aspects.

G-Global serves as a potential uniting idea of the multi power world.

Utmost in every interactive message one can see a hope for a stable and just world order in XXI century.

What are the conclusions?

At first, the world community passes through one of the complicated periods in the global history.

Never before mankind had huge potential both for successful development and for self-distraction at the same time.

Understanding of it makes actual the search of collective solution of the world problems.

Today it is not actual to solve problems only in economics or climate warming.

At second, the global communication means have never been so developed as today.

Nowadays and in future as well they can reduce the distance, shorten the time, and overcome political, historical and other barriers.

This potential should not be a means of information provocations, aimed crush of moral foundations and social order in "unwanted societies". It should be used in constructive purposes along with the

improvement of the global dialogue for the sake of stable development.

At third, the world tries to live in new conditions.

This lesson is not easy one for one and even difficult for another one. What I mean is the ability of the society to follow the progress through the evolution to new technological standards and new levels of social relations. It is important to know and learn the development experience of many countries.

In this extent Kazakhstan is ready for such kind of cooperation. Kazakhstan is ready to study and share experience with all friends.

At fourth, the structure of the world depends on many factors.

We should take into account strive of billions of people to justice.

Justice in XXI century is not only moral value.

It is one of the determinants of the national and global development.

In XXI century are impossible such socio-economic models which based on “milking” natural resources of the “third world”.

At the same time it is non-perspective to borrow for non-productive purposes, refuse from industrial development and investment into the human resources.

Such lesson gives us “Arabic spring” and “Eurozone crisis”.

At fifth, it is important to overcome stagnation of the entire system of international relationships.

An important task here is transparent world policy.

It should be based on the high level of trust between nations and their mutual responsibility for the present and future of each region and the world at large.

In general the idea of G-GLOBAL showed its incredible potential.

G-GLOBAL takes into account geopolitics and geo-economics of non-government bodies – international non-governmental organizations, private entities, multinational companies, politics and citizens from various countries.

G-GLOBAL targets all of the countries, millions of Internet users and global web interested in world reforms and establishing just, safe world order.

I am grateful to all the participants of the V Astana Economic Forum and all users of communicative platform in Internet for their high evaluations, comments and support.

I am convinced together we can achieve the main goal of G-GLOBAL – to suggest the world an attractive and functioning world relations in XXI century.

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen!

Two decades ago Kazakhstan was a broken part of a super power. From the scratch we created a new state and new economy.

At the start all we had was collapsed economy with hypo-inflation in 2100 per cent.

Due to reforms and enormous efforts of the whole society Kazakhstan, the country achieved incredible success.

In this brief period of time, GDP per capita increased from 700 dollars US to 12000 dollars US. It is 16 times growth! In first 20 years even the South East Asian Tigers never achieved such growth rates. Their growth was only in 3-4 times.

Our country has attracted 150 billion dollars US of foreign direct investments (FDI). Due to the sufficient anti-crisis measures in the most difficult period we have managed to keep positive dynamics. During the past year our economy grew in 7.5 per cent, we expect the same temp of growth in this year. Last year our country attracted 20 billion dollars.

Today Kazakhstan works under the wide scale Program of accelerated industrious-innovative development.

Its aim is to create non raw material economy allowing increasing the economic value to 2020 year.

Practically every half year we open new industrial enterprises.

According to industrial map we plan to launch 350 innovative projects till 2015 year in agriculture, processing industry, and infrastructure.

Within two years we have created 100 thousand work places. At first time in the history Kazakhstan started to produce cars, planes. We are working on a wide scale infrastructural projects and plan to build more than a thousand kilometers of new railways, thousands kilometers of new roads.

Nowadays Kazakhstan conducts social modernization. Within the program “employment - 2020” we wish to solve an ambitious task to provide decent work to one and half million Kazakhstani people.

Next 10 years we are planning to build up 6 mln. square meters of housing, accessible for youth.

We actively modernize the system of education and healthcare.

Kazakhstan has interest in attracting more foreign direct investments. That is why will continue improving conditions for productive work of foreign businesses.

Yesterday we held a traditional 25th meeting of the Foreign Investors Counseling. Its participants gave very high marks Kazakhstan's competitiveness and dynamic economic growth, huge potential and social modernization.

I proposed investors to jointly realize a mega-project called "Kazakhstan- the New Silk Road" and I'd like to invite all businessmen to take an active part in implementation of this strategic plan.

Dear friends!

Independent Kazakhstan felt itself a part of the world 20 years ago after the closure of Semipalatinsk nuclear polygon and refusal from the nuclear weapon.

Today Kazakhstan is a leading country of nuclear weapon free world movement.

Kazakhstans new anti-nuclear initiatives were introduced in Seoul Global Summit upon nuclear safety.

Kazakhstan understands that prosperity and growth of our country and all other countries is impossible within stable world.

For the world constant progress we should work out fundamental principles of the world order in XXI century. The constructive development of civilization can be guaranteed by the following five principles which I suggest to call: G-GLOBAL principles.

Number one: Evolution not revolution.

I believe that mankind reached the ceiling with revolutions and world wars in past century. Therefore the wisdom of mankind is in saving the world. Otherwise that will lead to self-distraction.

As we see "Arabic spring", revolutions only hamper the progress and throw the society backwards, make interstate relations complicated and arise more problems. Revolutions can happen only in scientific and technological sphere.

But in political and social spheres revolutions are crucial. Reforms are the only way for progress in XXI century.

Number two: Justice, equality and consensus.

In XXI century the division of countries on great and secondary, developing and developed is outdated.

The dominance of one under the other does not lead to progress. Such policy is threatening some countries to stay outside of the global development. This is a dead-lock for us. The alternative of such geopolitical practice is a just foundation of the global economy, monetary system and politics, based on equality of all countries.

The important aspect is change to a new paradigm of social development, based on social partnership and responsibility. This is a way to enlarge and broaden opportunities for average people.

It is vitally important to decide global issues on UN, international organizations, regional organizations, forums only by means of consensus.

It is necessary to note that visible changes in the world economic system are impossible without shift from "Washington" to Global consensus.

Foremost here is new system of global interests' regulation as in developed countries so in developed countries.

Principle number three: Global tolerance and trust

I'm impressed by the conclusion of "creative class" authors that tolerance is an important factor of economic growth in XXI century.

Here in Kazakhstan we understood it earlier and initiated the religious dialogue.

In a week in Astana we will conduct the fourth meeting of traditional religions and world leaders. Developing the scientific approach I want to note that the way out of the recession is promotion of global tolerance.

And it is not only ethnic but religious and cultural mutual respect.

Tolerance should be preserved in interstate relations, in spite of countries power, strength, development level and historical experience.

The diversity of the world gives enormous opportunities for cultural, informational and economic growth and cooperation. Without tolerance the Global trust cannot be established. Twenty years ago when I was at the UN General Assembly, I initiated the process to set up a network for confidence building measures in Asia which has become an authoritative international body. This initiative should be enlarged and skilled up to the UN as a whole, because without global trust, anti-crisis measures can't be achieved.

Number four: Global transparency

The world in the format of G-GLOBAL is a transparent community of nations. There shouldn't be double standards. We need full openness and transparency in international affairs. During Kazakhstan chairmanship in OSCE and during the Astana OSCE Summit we invited all our partners to it. So that the world could get rid of many problems connected with poverty, diseases, starvation.

Principle number five: Constructive multipolarity

The creation of multipolar world is a trend of the global development in XXI century. But the question remains what kind of relationship there will be between different poles. Will it be a just and sincere rivalry a peaceful rivalry? Or the world will turn to a rough ideological and political confrontation, the arena for new armament drive?

In that case the past local conflicts may flame again. If mankind will leave without any control the spread of nuclear armament an international terrorism and extremism may risk us. The alternative of it is constructive multipolarity. It should be a balanced system of geopolitical checks and balances without psychological blocks,

heritage of the bipolar world. There shouldn't be any place for geopolitical snobbism. Integrated powerful organizations should coexist in close cooperation and peace. Near future the Eurasian economic Union may be one of them.

I am convinced that guiding with this principle the world may decide actual problems and gain sustainable development.

I invite the participants of the Forum to discuss these principles at G-GLOBAL.

I am convinced that G-GLOBAL will grow with the support of the world community.

Therefore I offer you to create a powerful international portal. These reforms of the world economic system I reflected in my articles "Keys from crisis" and "The fifth way".

It means the world without nuclear weapons, strengthening of the global security on Euro-Atlantic and Eurasia space; expand of the cultures and civilizations dialogue, realization of the global energy ecological development as well as Kazakhstani initiative "Green Bridge". Those directions may become a part of the Global future strategy aimed to serve in future centuries.

In order to underpin this initiative I propose to establish on the basis of Eurasian club of Scientists an international forecasting institute.

Dear participants of the Forum!

I believe that XXI century will turn into the era of wisdom for humanity.

We proposed G-GLOBAL in order to make a step to this epoch.

It is a step to piece, without crisis and effective new world currency.

I invite the participants of the Forum to address to the UN and to organize a world conference for working out ant crisis plan. I wish all the participants successful and fruitful discussions! Thank you for your attention.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Professor Anton Caragea is expert in international relation, diplomat and historian.

Anton Caragea is a historian and the Director at the Institute for International Relations and Economic Cooperation of Romania. He is also a senior editor at ”The Independent” daily newspaper (2000-present day, a foreign policy expert at „Integration (a weekly publication of the Romanian government), and the author of 19 books and over 300 articles and studies referring to European, American and African Culture and History and recent politics. He is contributor (among many others publications) to Foreign Policy in Focus, WorldPress Institute, Letras Internacionales etc.

He received in 2008 the ROMANIAN BOOK AWARD for his contribution to culture and historical research.

In august 2009 Professor Anton Caragea was elected as President of European Council on International Relations (E.U.C.I.R, the leading European think tank on foreign policy issues, the members of the

Board of European Council on International Relations declared that: "Professor Anton Caragea has demonstrated his commitment to a powerful an independent Europe, he gives a voice on international relations arena to Europe."

In august 2010 the US Institute announced that Professor Dr. Anton Caragea was selected as PERSONALITY OF THE YEAR 2010 for his role in reorganizing Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) during Bucharest Conference on OSCE.

In 2012 the United States Biographical Institute had selected Professor Dr. Anton Caragea for a second time as MAN OF THE YEAR for his outstanding diplomatic achievements, for supporting EU-Central Asia connection and for his stances on Arab Spring and Middle East.

On December 2011 Professor Dr. Anton Caragea was named as Goodwill Ambassador for World Natural Protected Area`s in recognition for his efforts in promoting ecology, environment , natural protection and development issues on Millennium Development Goals of United Nations .

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The book Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia had appeared with the financial support of

INSTITUTE of INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS and ECONOMIC COOPERATIONS of ROMANIA

ANTON CARAGEA

Romania had hosted, with an unprecedented success, the Conference in support of the PLATFORM FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE AND ASIA, the most important strategic and analytic conference in 2012 related to Europe-Asia relation.

The debate was held in the presence of the diplomatic corp accredited to Romania and of academic corp from Romania and Europe.

The main focus of the conference agenda was the analysis of the Kazakhstan Presidency global drive for peace initiative launched in September 2012 at the CICA Assembly (Conference for Confidence Building Measures in Central Asia) in Astana.

During the academic and diplomatic debates the rostrum was occupied by lofty personalities of romanian and international public life such as: Romanian President Mr. Emil Constantinescu, President of Romanian Parliament-Valeriu Zgonea, professor dr. Anton Caragea-Director of International Relations and Economic Cooperation Institute , President of Grampet Group and Chairman of Romania-Kazakhstan Business Council - Mr. Gruia Stoica, Director of European Diplomatic Academy Mr. Mircea Constantinescu, Kazakhstan Ambassador Mr. Talgat Kaliyev, representatives on behalf of Romanian Government etc.

The diplomatic and academic tremendous success of the Conference on PLATFORM FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE AND ASIA was in itself a proof not only of the strong interest showed by Romania and Europe towards the peace and cooperation in XXI century initiative launched by Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev but also showcase the exemplary capacity of Romania to outstanding mobilize and became a speaker for Europe in the support of the great plan for security in Eurasia.

The book Conference on Peace and Security in Europe and Asia had appeared with the financial support of INSTITUTE of INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS and ECONOMIC COOPERATIONS of ROMANIA

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